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Second College Edition

The  
**American Heritage  
Dictionary**

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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data  
Main entry under title:

American Heritage dictionary.

Rev. ed. of: American Heritage dictionary of the English language. New college ed. c1976.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Morris, William, 1913—

PE1625.A54 1982 423 82-9346

ISBN 0-395-32943-4

ISBN 0-395-32944-2 (thumb index)

ISBN 0-395-33959-6 (deluxe edition)

Manufactured in the United States of America

INTRODUCTIO

STAFF .....

USAGE PANE

CONSULTANT

SPECIAL ART  
Language, Cul  
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Usage and Ac  
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English and G  
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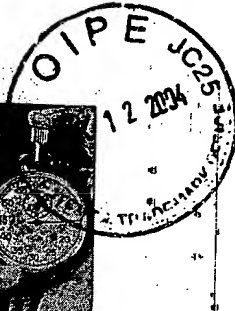
GUIDE TO TH  
STYLE MANU

PRONUNCIATI  
DICTIONARY

BIOGRAPHICA  
GEOGRAPHIC

ABBREVIATIO  
FOUR-YEAR C

TWO-YEAR C  
PICTURE CRE



stopwatch



George Miksch Sutton

stork

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stoup

fleshy leaves and variously colored  
us related plants.  
er) *n.* One that cuts or carves stone,  
sses stone. —stone-cutting *n.*  
ng. 1. Intoxicated; drunk. 2. Under  
-altering drug.  
adj. Completely deaf.  
1. *pl.* stonefish or -fish-es. Any of  
fishes of the family Scorpaenidae,  
a deadly venom.  
y of numerous winged insects of the  
ring on banks of streams and used as  
larval and adult stage.

und') *adj.* Ground in a buhrstone  
noid.  
urasian mammal, *Martes foina*, hav-  
ter underfur. 2. The fur of the stone

'son) *n.* A person who prepares and  
—stone/ma'son-ry *n.*  
American plant, *Cunila origanoides*,  
purplish or white flowers.  
ri distance.

1. *v.* waited, -waiting, -walls. —*intr.*  
ather than trying to score in cricket.  
ge in delaying tactics; stall: "Stone-  
der to close the missile gap" (James  
answer or cooperate. —*tr.* Informal.  
cooperate with; resist or rebuff: "I  
let them plead the Fifth Amend-  
Nixon). —stone/wall'er *n.*  
1. A heavy, nonporous pottery.  
i) *n.* 1. The technique or process of  
ork made of stone; stone masonry.

wort') *n.* Any of various green algae  
grow submerged in fresh or bracket-  
ntly encrusted with calcium carbon-

ne) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Covered with  
esembling stone, as in hardness.  
tional. 4. Rigid; impassive: a stony  
nbing or paralyzing. —ston'ty *adv.*

här'tid) *adj.* Devoid of kindness or  
—ston'yheart'ed-ness *n.*  
se and past participle of stand.  
straight man to a comedian. 2. One  
e used for another's profit; puppet.  
v. stooged, stoog-ing, stoog-es. To  
2. [Orig. unknown.]  
kless and armless single seat sup-  
stal. 2. A low bench or support for  
ing or kneeling, as a footstool. 3. A  
bowel movement. 6. Fecal matter.  
ck that produces shoots or suckers.  
from such a stump or rootstock.  
ng, stools. 1. To send up shoots or  
the bowels; defecate. 3. Slang. To  
IE stol < OE stól.  
ol pigeon (sense 3).  
geon used as a decoy. 2. Slang. A  
y. 3. Slang. An informer or decoy,  
[From the practice of tying decoy

d, stooping, stoops. —*intr.* 1. To  
from the waist or the middle of the  
nd with the head and upper back  
id or sag downward. 4. To lower  
To yield; submit. 6. To swoop  
ing its prey. —*tr.* 1. To bend (the  
and down. 2. To debase; humble.  
sing. 2. A forward bending of the  
when habitual. 3. Self-abasement  
fessant, as of a bird of prey. [ME

porch, platform, or staircase lead-  
house or building. [Du. *stoep*, from

of stoup.  
A game patterned on baseball in  
ball against a stoop or wall and

ip-pling, stops. —*tr.* 1. To close (an  
ling in, or plugging up. 2. To con-  
fice). 3. To obstruct or block pas-  
umple). 4. To prevent the flow or  
halt, cease, or desist. 6. To desist  
g. 7. To order a bank to withhold  
check. 8. To cause (a motor, for  
on or function; halt. 9. a. To press  
ed instrument) on the fingerboard  
ch. b. To close (a hole on a wind  
iger in sounding a desired pitch.

t / hw which / I pit / I pie / Ir pier /  
noise / ou out / oo took / oo boot /

—*intr.* 1. To cease moving, progressing, acting, or operat-  
ing; come to a halt. 2. To put an end to what one is doing;  
cease. 3. To interrupt one's course or journey for a brief  
visit or stay: stop off at the store. —*n.* 1. a. The act of stop-  
ping. b. The condition of being stopped; cessation. 2. A fin-  
ish; end. 3. A stay or visit, as during a trip. 4. A place  
stopped at: a bus stop. 5. A device or means that obstructs,  
blocks, or plugs up. 6. An order given to a bank to withhold  
payment on a check. 7. a. A part in a machine that stops or  
regulates movement. b. A perforated screen or diaphragm  
that limits the effective aperture of a lens, producing an  
image of improved definition but lowered intensity. 8. A  
mark of punctuation, esp. a period. 9. Mus. a. The act of  
stopping a string or hole on a musical instrument. b. A hole  
on a wind instrument. c. A fret on a stringed instrument.  
d. A device such as a key for closing the hole on a wind  
instrument. 10. Mus. a. A tuned set of pipes, as in an organ.  
b. A knob, key, or pull that regulates such a set of pipes.  
11. Naut. A line used for securing something temporarily: a  
rail stop. 12. A consonant, such as English *p*, *t*, or *k*, charac-  
terized by an articulation in which the air passage is com-  
pletely closed. 13. The depression between the muzzle and  
top of the skull of a dog. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being of  
use at the end of an operation or activity: a stop code. [ME  
stoppen < OE *stoppan* < LLat. *stoppare* < Lat. *stoppa*, tow,  
broken flax < Gk. *stuppē*.]

stop-cock (stɒp'kɒk) *n.* A valve that regulates the flow of  
fluid through a pipe; faucet.

stop (stɒp) *n.* An excavation in the form of steps made by  
the mining of ore from steeply inclined or vertical veins.  
—*tr.* & *intr.* v. stopped, stop-ing, stops. To remove (ore)  
from or mine by means of a stop. [Perh. < LG, step.]

stop-gap (stɒp'gæp) *n.* An improvised substitute for some-  
thing lacking; temporary expedient.

stop-light (stɒp'laɪt) *n.* 1. A traffic signal. 2. A light on the  
rear of a vehicle that is activated when the brakes are ap-  
plied.

stop order *n.* An order to a broker to buy or sell a stock  
when it reaches a specified level of decline or gain.

stop-over (stɒp'əvər) *n.* 1. An interruption in the course of  
a journey for stopping or visiting at a certain place. 2. A  
place visited briefly in the course of a journey.

stop-page (stɒp'ɪj) *n.* 1. The act of stopping. 2. The condi-  
tion of being stopped.

stop payment *n.* An order to one's bank not to honor a  
check.

stop-per (stɒp'ər) *n.* 1. A device, as a cork or plug, inserted  
to close an opening. 2. One that causes something to stop.  
3. Computer Sci. The topmost memory location in a device  
or system. —*tr.* v. -pered, -per-ing, -pers. To close with or as  
if with a stopper.

stop-ple (stɒp'pl) *n.* A stopper; plug. —*tr.* v. -pled, -pling,  
-ples. To close with a stopple. [ME *stoppell* < *stoppen*, to  
stop.]

stop sign *n.* A traffic sign that orders traffic to come to a  
stop.

stop street *n.* A street intersection at which a vehicle must  
come to a complete stop before entering a through street.

stop-watch (stɒp'wɒtʃ) *n.* A timepiece that can be instantly  
started and stopped by pushing a button.

storage (stɒr'ɪj, stɔr'-) *n.* 1. a. The act of storing goods.  
b. The state of being stored. c. A space for storing goods.  
d. The price charged for keeping goods stored. 2. The  
charging or regenerating of a storage battery. 3. Computer  
Sci. The part of a computer that stores information for sub-  
sequent use or retrieval.

storage battery *n.* A group of reversible or rechargeable  
secondary cells acting as a unit.

storage cell *n.* 1. A secondary cell. 2. Computer Sci. An  
elementary unit of storage.

stor-ax (stɒr'æks, stɔr'-) *n.* 1. Any of various trees of the  
genus *Styrax*, some of which yield an aromatic resin. 2. An  
aromatic resin obtained from a storax tree. 3. A brownish,  
aromatic resin used in perfume and medicine and obtained  
from any of several trees of the genus *Liquidambar*, esp. *L.*  
*orientalis*, of Asia Minor. [ME < Lat., alteration of *styrax* <  
Gk. *styrax*, perh. of Semitic orig.]

store (stɔr, stɒr) *n.* 1. A place where merchandise is offered  
for sale; shop. 2. A stock or supply reserved for future use.  
3. stores. Supplies, esp. of food, clothing, or arms. 4. A  
place where commodities are kept; warehouse or store-  
house. 5. A great quantity or number; abundance. —*tr.* v.  
stored, stor-ing, stores. 1. To reserve or put away for future  
use. 2. To fill, supply, or stock. 3. To deposit or receive in a  
storehouse or warehouse for safekeeping. —*idioms.* In  
store. Forthcoming. set store by. To regard with esteem;  
value. [ME *stor* < OFr. *estor* < *estorer*, to build < Lat. *instaur-*  
*are*, to restore.]

store-bought (stɔr'bɔt, stɔr'-) *adj.* Informal. Manufactured  
and purchased at retail: store-bought clothes.

store cheese *n.* Cheddar cheese.

store-front (stɔr'frʌnt, stɔr'-) *n.* 1. The side of a store facing  
a street. 2. A room or suite of rooms in a store building at  
street level: a political office in a storefront. —store'front'  
*adj.*

store-house (stɔr'həʊs, stɔr'-) *n.* 1. A place or building in

which goods are stored; warehouse. 2. An abundant source  
or supply: a storehouse of knowledge.

store-keeper (stɔr'kēpər, stɔr'-) *n.* 1. A person who keeps  
a retail store or shop; shopkeeper. 2. A person in charge of  
receiving or distributing stores or supplies, as military or  
naval supplies.

store-room (stɔr'rʊm, -rōm, stɔr'-) *n.* A room in which  
things are stored.

sto-rey (stɔr'ē, stɔr'ē) *n.* Variant of story<sup>2</sup>.

sto-ried<sup>1</sup> (stɔr'ēd, stɔr'-) *adj.* 1. Celebrated or famous in his-  
tory or story: "the storied infamies of the Emperor Tiberius  
on the Isle of Capri" (George Marrye). 2. Ornamented with  
designs representing scenes from history, legend, or story:  
storied tapestry.

sto-ried<sup>2</sup> also sto-reyed (stɔr'ēd, stɔr'-) *adj.* Having or con-  
sisting of a specified number of stories: a three-storied house.

stork (stɔrk) *n.* Any of various large wading birds of the  
family Ciconiidae, chiefly of warm regions, having long legs  
and a long straight bill. [ME < OE *storc*.]

stork's-bill (stɔrks'bɪl) *n.* Any of various plants of the genus  
*Erodium*, having fruit with a narrow, beaklike point.

storm (stɔrm) *n.* 1. An atmospheric disturbance manifested  
in strong winds accompanied by rain, snow, or other pre-  
cipitation and often by thunder and lightning. 2. Meteorol.  
A wind ranging from 64 to 72 miles per hour. 3. A heavy  
shower of objects, such as bullets or missiles. 4. A strong or  
violent outburst, as of emotion or excitement. 5. A violent  
disturbance or upheaval, as in political, social, or domestic  
affairs. 6. A violent, sudden attack on a fortified place. —*v.*

stormed, storm-ing, storms. —*intr.* 1. a. To blow forcefully.  
b. To rain, snow, hail, or sleet. 2. To be extremely angry;  
rant and rage. 3. To move or rush tumultuously, violently,  
or angrily: stormed into the room. —*tr.* To capture or try to  
capture by a violent, sudden attack: stormed the fortress.  
[ME < OE.]

storm-bound (stɔrm'baʊnd) *adj.* Delayed, confined, or cut  
off from communication by a storm.

storm cellar *n.* A cyclone cellar.

storm center *n.* 1. The central area covered by a storm, esp.  
the point of lowest barometric pressure within a storm. 2. A  
center of trouble, disturbance, or argument.

storm door *n.* An outer or additional door added for protec-  
tion against inclement weather.

storm petrel *n.* Any of various small sea birds of the family  
Hydrobatidae, esp. *Hydrobates pelagicus*, of the North At-  
lantic and the Mediterranean.

storm trooper *n.* 1. A member of the Nazi militia noted for  
brutality and violence. 2. A person who resembles a Nazi  
storm trooper.

storm window *n.* A secondary window attached over the  
usual window to protect against the wind and cold.

stormy (stɔr'mē) *adj.* -ier, -iest. 1. Subject to, character-  
ized by, or affected by storms; tempestuous. 2. Character-  
ized by violent emotions, passions, speech, or actions: a  
stormy argument. —storm'y-ly *adv.* —storm'-ness *n.*

stormy petrel *n.* 1. The storm petrel. 2. A person who  
brings discord or appears at the onset of trouble; rebel.

sto-ry<sup>1</sup> (stɔr'ē, stɔr'ē) *n.*, *pl.* -ries. 1. The narration of an  
event or series of events, either true or fictitious. 2. A prose  
or verse narrative, usually fictional, intended to interest or  
amuse the hearer or reader; tale. 3. A short story. 4. The  
plot of a narrative or dramatic work. 5. A report, statement,  
or allegation of facts. 6. a. A news article or broadcast.  
b. The event, situation, or other material for such an article.  
7. An anecdote. 8. A lie. 9. Romantic legend or tradition.  
—*tr.* v. -ried, -ry-ing, -ries. 1. To decorate with scenes rep-  
resenting historical or legendary events. 2. Archaic. To tell as  
a story. [ME *storie* < OFr. *estorie* < Lat. *historia*. —see HIS-  
TORY.]

sto-ry<sup>2</sup> also sto-rey (stɔr'ē, stɔr'ē) *n.*, *pl.* -ries also -reys. 1. A  
complete horizontal division of a building, comprising the  
area between two adjacent levels. 2. The set of rooms on the  
same level of a building. [ME < Med. Lat. *historia* (prob.  
from painted windows or sculpture on the front of build-  
ings) < Lat., history. —see HISTORY.]

sto-ry-book (stɔr'ē-bʊk, stɔr'-) *n.* A book containing a col-  
lection of stories, usually for children. —*adj.* Occurring in  
or resembling the style of a storybook; romantic.

story line *n.* The plot of a story or a dramatic work.

sto-ry-tell'er (stɔr'ē-tɛl'ər, stɔr'-) *n.* 1. A person who tells or  
writes stories. 2. Informal. A person who tells lies; fibber.

stoss (stɔs, stɔs, stɔs) *adj.* Facing the direction from which  
a glacier moves. Used of a rock or slope in its path. [< G.  
*stossen*, to push < OHG *stōzan*.]

sto'tin'-ki (stɔ-tɪŋ'kə) *n.*, *pl.* stotinki. See table at currency.  
[Bulgarian.]

stound (stɔʊnd) *n.* Obs. A short time; while. [ME < OE  
*stund*.]

stoup also stoop (stɔʊp) *n.* 1. Eccles. A basin or font for  
holy water at the entrance of a church. 2. Scot. A bucket or  
pail. 3. A drinking vessel such as a cup or tankard. [ME  
stoup, bucket < ON *staup*.]

stout (staut) *adj.* -er, -est. 1. Determined, bold, or brave: a  
stout heart. 2. Strong in body; sturdy. 3. Strong in structure  
or substance; substantial. 4. Bulky in figure; corpulent.  
5. Powerful; forceful. 6. Staunch; firm. —*n.* 1. a. A stout

P pop / r roar / s sauce / sh ship, dish / t tight / th thin, path / th this, bathe / ū cut / ūr urge / v valve / w with / y yes / z zebra, size /  
th vision / a about, item, edible, gallop, circus / æ Fr. feu, Ger. schön / ū Fr. tu, Ger. über / KH Ger. ich, Scot. lòch / n Fr. bon.